4

BLO'S GARDEN-8-Parlor Match. TIBLO'S GARDEN-S-Parlor Match.

POLO GROUNDS-2 and 7-Toboggan Sildes

PRANTAL THEATRE-S-Rosina Vokes.

PRANTAL-S-Theodora.

THEATRE-S-Theodora.

THEATRE-S-The Widow Bedotte.

WALLACK'S-S-The School for Scandal.

PRESENTE THEATRE-S-Tangled Lives.

24TH ST. THEATRE-S-Denman Thompsoft.

PRESENTE AND 55TH-ST.—9 a. m. and 11 p. m.—The New Consideration of Vickshure.

ma of the Battles of Vicksbur

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## New-Hork Daily Tribune FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1887.

## THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGY.-Canadian Cabinet Ministers resign ffice. === The growing trade of Montreal. === Mr. Gladstone on the affairs of the Government. An Irishman's opinion of a prince. === At Victor Emmanuel's tomb. === Ten persons hurt by an explosion at Giasgow. === France's advice to Bulgaria.

DOMESTIC. -Ontlook of the Senate contests in New-York, New-Jersey, Indiana and California; a conference of managers for various aspirants holding a conference in Albany. —— An editor suffocated in a burning house at Hartford, Conn. —— Suit against Star Route contractors in Arkansas. === The Rev. Dr. Bartol preaching in Boston on the Andover controversy.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- A lull in the Senatorship contest here. === The Socialists decided not to become Knights of Labor. = A longshoreman accidentally killed his daughter. == Church of the Ep phany dedicated. —— Sermons in many churches. —— Troubles of the Central Labor Union.

THE WEATHER .- Indications for to-day: Slightly warmer, with rain or snow. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 21°; lowest, 13 ; average, 16780.

The Bulgarian statesmen who for some months now have been strolling over Europe in search of sympathy and support got a very bitter dose of advice from the French Government yes erday. It was to accept the Prince of Mingrelia as their ruler. This is precisely the person the Bulgarians have declared they could not have; and, indeed, to call him to their throne would simply be putting a thinly disguised Russian there. These wandering statesmen would letter go home and set up a republic in the Balkans. From no point of view does their present pilgrimage pay; and Bulgaria is not a rich country.

The shooting of the roundsman, Robert Montgomery, by the drunken policeman. Rourke, was a shocking affair. Rourke's ac ion is aggravated by the fact that Montgomery tried to do him a good turn by getting him into the open air so that he might become soler and possibly go back to his jost. Bu the responsibility for the crime does not rest entirely on Rourke. He divides it with the Police Commissioners or the Superintendent of Police, who have kept him on the force although they knew he was a drunkard, or should have known it. In view of the high pay which patrolmen get and the pension provided for them, the standard is not too high to be strictly sober and honest.

The heroism of the life-saving crew who were drowned in trying to rescue the sailors on the wrecked ship Elizabeth, off Cape Henry, deserves more than a fleeting thought. Seven men launched their boat in the face of almost certain death, and their worst expectations were realized. The boat carsized and five of the men were drowned. Details of the accident are not yet full enough to justify criticism on the point, but apparently the lifeboat did not right itself as it would have done if it had been of the best kind. Of the quality of the men's action in launching it, however. there is no question. It was bravery of the noblest kind, none the less worthy of distinction and honor because there are scores of other men attached to life-saving stations on the Atlantic Coast who are capable of facing equal peril without flinching every day.

The improved Board of Education will begin its struggle with the public school problems of the year on Wednesday. Of course it has not nearly all the money it wants; no department of the city government ever did have all the money it wanted. But perhaps the idea will occur to some of the Commi-sioners this year that, if in expending the funds allowed for 1897 some attention should be paid to the suggestions of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment which granted them, next December this Board of Estimate might be ic a more generous state of mind toward the needs of the schools in 1888. For instance, to meet a smaller appropriation it is said that the Commissioners will reduce the salaries of the Normal School professors and teachers 10 per cent all around. That is just what the Board of Estimate did not want done. The members suggested that the salaries of the high-priced president and professors should be out and the modest pay of the more humble teachers left untouched. That was an excellent recommendation, and if carried out would meet popular approval.

The action of the Legislature which assemfies at Trenton to-morrow is enveloped in a

political prophets are dumb. The first duty of the Assembly, however, is plain. It con-sists by right of 60 members, and not of 58 who have been locally elected with 2 who have never been chosen to represent any constituency whatever except the Honorable Leon Abbett. Mr. Abbett naturally counts on using this pair to insure his personal advancement. It remains to be seen whether they will be willing to play the part assigned to them, and if they are, whether the 58 who have Constitutional authority are willing to allow them to usury powers which do not belong to them. The selection of a Uni ed States Senator is the event which overshadows all other business of the session : but the choice must be a fair one. The sooner the House purges itself of every appearance of fraud the greater credit it will win.

MR. HISCOCK'S REVENUE BILL.

Mr. Hiscock's bill to reduce the revenue ought to be considered thoughtfully by those Democrats who see that they cannot afford to follow free-trade leaders into the ditch. Though the bill might in the aggregate reduce the revenue not more than \$60,000,000, and a larger reduction is practicable, it goes much further in that direction than any of the tills offered by Democratic leaders. It is something to be noted that the largest reduction of duties yet proposed, by any element or leader in the House, should be proposed by the Republicans. Reckoning on the basis of last year's importations, the reduction in the sugar and tobacco revenue would be about \$53,000,000, while it is a matter of conjecture to some extent how large a part of the tax on spirits would be cut off by the provisions relating to methylated spirits, and to manufacture of various articles not beverages in internal revenue warehouses. Nor can it be accurately estimated how much sugar would be produced subject to the bounty offered for domestic production of beets or cane, or of manufactured sugar. But these calculations are of small value. Imports of sugar would naturally be increased by reduction of the duty, but it is impossible to say how soon the development of beet or cane production in this country would materially curtail the demand for foreign sugar of any kind.

Three provisions of the measure call for especial examination. Germany has been paying a bounty on the production of sugar, and has thereby so vastly increased the preduction in a very few years that it has not only secured cheaper sugar for German consumers, but affected the price throughout the world. Why should not this country encourage the same industry by the same means? The persons who think it a sin to stimu ate any home industry, but enlightened to help all foreignes as far as they can, may be respectfully referred to the example and teachings of Washington, Jefferson and other founders of the Republic. It is worth while to see whether this industry cannot be as successfully developed in this country as in Germany. It will probably be found that nearly every member of Congress who objects to this proposition is in the habit of objecting to the encouragement of home industry in any other way. Where duties on imports serve the purpose by compelling foreigners to pay taxes to the United States in order to get the privilege of selling in the markets of this country, that mode of protection is preferred, but where duties on imports do not reach the end desired, it is consistent with the vital aim of protection to try the efficiency of other methods.

The reduction in rate of duty on sugar from 1.40 to .7 cent per pound for sugar below No. 13 Dutch standard is not to apply to any sugar imported from countries where export taxes are imposed. The intent and natural effect of this provision would be to force all sugarproducing countries to abolish the export duty should not be abolished, as to sugar im- ing, like all other history, is a record of gradual ported from countries which impose no duty on exports. When Mr. Hiscock speaks in explanation of his bill, he may offer reasons for would take from the Treasury so large a sum not be advisable. It is with many still a question whether it is practicable, by this or any other provision, to exempt from taxation stiri's intended for manufacturing or medicinal purposes, without impairing the revenue from spirits used as a beverage. The experience of other constries in that direction will doubtless te cited by Mr. Hiscock with effect, and some of the features of his bill appear to be an improvement upon the methods of any other country, and are entitled to serious consideration.

FOR THE NATIONAL DEFENCE,

The seacoasts of the United States are now practically defenceless. There is not a single fortification canable of withstanding the fire of an ordinary steel gun, such as modern vessels are supplied with. It will be many years before we shall have an efficient navy, and it is improbable that we shall ever have that requires every police officer in the city a navy capable of guarding all the important cities on the seaccast. This can only be done with the aid of strong fortifications and heavy guns. We are not only without suitable fortifications, but we do not possess the best high-power guns. What is more, we have n t the plant necessary for the

manufacture of heavy ordnance. The Government Gan Foundry Board reported that it would take two or three years to establish that plant. If the Nation's interests should be imperilled by the action of a foreign Power, we might have to wait years before we could be ready to cope with it. In the meantime, billions of dollars' worth of property would be at the mercy of an enemy's fleet. The facts have been laid before Congress officially several times. The Senate has passed satisfactory bills, but these receive no consideration from the House. Only a tew millions of dollars are necessary to establish the plant, but it takes time to do the work. The country should bear in mind that this delay, unfortunate and inexcusable, is caused by the Democrats in control of the House.

The bill to provide arms and equipments for the militia has met with like treatment. In 1808, when the population of the country was only 8,000,000, an annual appropriation of \$200,000 was made for that purpose. Atthough the population is now seven times as great, the appropriation remains the same. Frequent recommendations by the President and Secretary of War to enlarge the appropriation as necessary for the proper distribution of arms, have been disregarded by the House. The Senate, under the lead of Mr. Sewell. passed a bill at the last session to remedy the defects in the existing law, but the House did not concur. It has now passed the Senate bill. though reducing by one-third the appropriation it provided for. It will not be many years before the last remnant of the grand army of veterans who took part in the late war will have passed the limit of active military service. With only a small standing army, scattered over a vast extent of territory, the chief reliance of the Nation must be on its militia. Substantial on to-morrow is enveloped in a encouragement should be given to the forma-realisty so dense that even the tion of these volunteer organizations, and the realising the practicability of some of the plans

least Congress can do is to make an adequate appropriation to provide serviceable arms and ents and other articles necessary for camps of instruction. Many of the States now have no

militia worthy of the name. In connection with this subject it is proper to say that this is not a fit time to dispand s regiment in New-York, as proposed by the Assistant Inspector-General of State Militia. His recommendation to disband the 8th Regiment, though he has since confessed that he does not want it to leave the service, should not be carried out. There are now eight infantry regiments in this city with an aggregate effective strength of less than 4,000. This in a population of 1,500,000, with a criminal class said to number over 25,000, is a small militia force. Time was when the militia force was three times as great. Nothing should be done to lessen its strength.

COURAGE AND COWARDICE.

Mr. Cleveland is generously commended by his admirers for what they call his firmness and decision of character. If a man runs his head against a stone wall, and, being remonstrated with and advised that the wall is barder than his head, continues to match his cranium against the granite, he certainly manifests considerable firmness. But does it pay? Is it to be commended as a desirable trait of char-

When the President informed the Senate, by appointing Mr. Matthews again after that body had rejected his name, that he proposed to defy it and the law of the land as well, he was firm enough. But was he wise? When he raised an absurd rumpus with a friendly neighbor concerning the punishment of a person who had most impudently violated its laws, he was quite firm, but what did he gain by it? When he flew into a passion with Senators and angrily told them that he considered public documents his private property, every one must have noticed that all his muscles were braced for the occasion, but who thought the better of him for it? When he found out that a highly placed member of his official family had sadly disgraced himself and the country by employing his office to advance his private speculations, Mr. Cleveland's backbone did not weaken. He indorsed and accepted the disgrace as his own, but who desires to honor that exhibition of firmness?

And yet despite these signal examples of esolution, we seem to recall cases in which the President was not so firm as he might have been. He has seen our flag pulled down by the naval officer of another Power, and all he said was that the navai officer ought not to be so rude. He has learned of serious misconduct, not satisfactorily explained, on the part of an American Minister whose appointment was not complete, but when threats were coriously made that the delegates from that official's State would resent any la lure on the President's part to complete the appointment, the boas ed backbone wilted. He removed a Democratic officeholder before the last election. but when the Missouri Democracy lifted up its tiger voice of protest, he meekly put the effice-

There is a difference between brute obstinacy and manly strength of character. There is also a difference totween acknowledging a mistake and political cowardice. The guiding principle for a man great in power is the courage of his convictions, but if he has no convictions above a mere selfish ambition, how can be have the courage of them?

Mr. Channey M. Depew is no doubt right in saving that a fortune awaits the inventor of a safe mode of heating railway cars. But it is not quite so certain that the railroad managers are prepared to recognize instantaneously the best method when it is evolved, neither is it beyond question that the best method has not taxes. But it is not so clear why the whole already been devised. The history of railreadand often reluctant improvement. New ideas only after the resistance of conservatism has clieving that the methylated spirit provision exhausted itself. Sometimes, too, this resistance has been strengthened by the co-opera ion that further reduction of the revenue would of a false economy, and it is open to suspicion that when many inventions are declared "impracticable," the real truth is that they appear to involve a greater expenditure than directors can bring themselves to approve. The history of the "battle of the brakes" is in point. The superiority of the air brake over the hand brake was established beyond serious controversy at an early period of the contest; but how many corporations continued to fight against progress, against public interests, against even their own interests, and for years, in defiance of evidence and experience, refused to adopt the air brate?

This case-and it is only one of a seriesshows that it will not do to take for granted either the ability of all railroad corporations to perceive at once what is best, or to adopt it promptly when its superiority has been demonstrated. In the matter of car-heating the usual hindrances to reform must be looked for. Mr. Depew has pointed out through the columns of THE TRIBUNE some of the difficulties to be overcome, but it may be concluded without much danger of error that some of these difficulties when closely examined resolve themselves into questions of economy, or perhaps of parsimony. Thus the practical obstacles to any method of heating by steam do not seem so formidable as they are represented if it is only provided that there is a willingness on the part of the railroads to bear whatever additional expense a reform may require. It might be found that stationary heating apparatus at innctions and other places where trains are shifted and made up was necessary, and this would involve considerable outlay both for plant and extra labor. But the mere detachment and reattachment of cars could not in itself be a fatal difficulty, for, though on a smaller scale, the same thing has to be done already in connection with the Westinghouse brake system and also with the heating system of the Elevated railroads in this city.

The manipulation of an extra set of pipes would perhaps to volve some little loss of time as well as additional expense. But it cannot be impracticable to furnish more steam than at present is produced by the engine, for there are many ways in which this could be done, all of which would be feasible if the question of expense did not complicate the matter. That consideration, however, is clearly not one upon which the railroads can aff. rd to make a stand. seeing that their first duty is to the public, and that the safety of the traveller must and will be held by the commonwealth as superior in importance to the earning of dividends for the stockholders. But in effect no railroad has ever lost money by perfecting its service. It is the public who pay in the end for all improvements, and since this is the case there can be no excuse for delaying to adopt safer methods on the ground of cost. The safe heating of railroad care ought to be insisted upon. It cannot be believed that American invention fails before this problem. Hitherto the corporations have been allowed to dally with the question notwithstanding the long catalogue of horrors caused by the present mode of heating. The application of pressure to the responsible

already proposed to them, and would certainly stimulate a zeal for the public protection which has hitherto been decidedly languid.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The markets have not been particularly active since the new year began, but the tendency in stocks, in wheat, provisions, cotton, coffee, oil and iron, has been most of the time toward higher prices. For some of these changes reasons can be seen in the relations of demand and supply, but o hers are explained only by the continuing inflation of the currency. The changes incident to the first week of a new year have left about two and a half millions more paper affoat than was in use January 1, for while bank notes have declined a little as usual, the Treasury has put out \$2,100,000 more gold certificates than it has taken in, about \$500,000 more silver certificates, and about \$200,000 more legal tenders. The expansion of paper circulation since August 1 has now exceeded \$50,000,000. But causes are at work which are likely to limit if not to stop this expansion.

The first of these is seen in the decrease of silver coms in circulation since December 1. All the silver coined during the month, and \$1,019,540 more returned from circulation, appear to have been added to the idle heard in the Treasury. Putting out paper has now gone so far that the operation begins to push not only gold, but even silver, coins out of use. In the nature of things, the alsorption of silver dollars by the Treasury may be very rapid, as it was found difficult to get many of them into the channels of circulation; of the \$61,000,000 now in use, perhaps half would not have teen taken into circulation by the people if the supply of small paper notes had not been restricted. If the Treasury continues to pay out the small silver certifica'es, a return the silver coins may naturally follow.

Another feature of consequence is the stop page of gold imports by the advance of exchange. The rate now makes imports unprofitable, either from England or from the Continent and it is reported that the Paris market has been drained of gold, while exports of gold from London to Australia, coming at a time when the reserve in the Bank of England is lower then it has been at any other time for four years, make it reasonable to expect no further supply from London for the present. The outward and visible sign of this struggle for gold is the selling of stocks on foreign account, which has been noted during the last week. Exports of merchandise last week excreded these of the corresponding week last year by 13 per cent, but imports showed an increase of 17 per cent, and the higher prices of wheat have checked exports.

The wheat market had an uplifting early in the week, but large sales to realize followed and the price ended the week lower than it More pacific advices from Europe are mentioned by persons who apparently telieved a week ago that Russia was going to war before navigation opened. Corn has not changed much, and pork products, after some days of strength, closed lower on Saturday. Oil was higher during the week than it closed. but cotton maintained its advance of a sixteenth on Tuesday. Silver has risen a quarter per ounce, and iron is especially strong. while the strike of coal-handlers has made anthracite quotations nominal. Coffee continues to rise, having gained half a cent during the week.

The annual report of failures by the Mercantile Agency shows a smaller number than in 1885, though the number of firms and persons included in reports increased last year to 969,841, or 512 per cent. If the completeness of reports accounts for the increase in number of firms included, it must be reckoned that a share of the failures would have gone annoticed in previous years, but it is probable that the great activity in business last year drew into trade a considerable proportion of the 49,851 persons added to the lists. The most significant fearure is the increase in number and importance of failures toward the close of the year, especially in the Southwest. For the last quarter the increase in number of failures was 12 per cent, and the increase in amount of liabilities 40 per cent, but the average of liabilities to each firm failing was only \$13,607, which does not indica e a state of credits by any means dangerously inflated, Directly or indirectly, the number and importance of recent failures may have resulted large measure from the specula ive fever which raged in stock and produce markets during the latter part of the year. But the natural reaction seems to have taken the form of duiness thus far, rather than of decline in prices, for the average price of sixty active stocks at the close on Saturday was \$65 66, only 35 cents below the average at the close the day before Christmas.

BAY STATE IMPIETY.

We really wouldn't have thought it of Massa chusetts. Selling the immediate jewel of her soul, alias the Hoosac Tunnel, and that too for about half the sum that the ewel cost her! In view of this extraordinary pecuniary transacten may not the public reasonably expect that the other Bay State we's are shortly to be sent to the auction room Lot number one, the Boston State House, including the gilded dome; lot number two, Bunker Hill Monument, including the view from the top lot number three, Faneuil Hall, including its traditions; lot number four, the original recipe for the baking of the Boston bean, all others counter-

The mere thought of such an auction sale a this would be little less than sacrilege were it not that Massachusetts for a consideration has parted with the Hoosac Tunnel. When one remembers how long she yearned for that particu lar good opening and with what tender solicitude she presided over the work at all its stages from inception to completion, it is astounding that she should have had the heart to surrender it to a sulless corporation. That she will presently re pent of what she has done there can be little doubt. When she comes to sit down in the gleam ing and reflect that she has dispossessed herself of the only tunnel that she could call her own and that it is impossible to supply herself with another, remorse is certain to seize hold of her vitals. Nice, long, graceful slim-waisted tunnels warranted not to cave in and fitted up with all the modern improvements are not to be picked up

every day.

Can it be that Massachusetts really needed the funds that she got for the tunnel? If so, instead of making this monumental sacrifice she ought quietly but earnestly to have made her wants known to this metropolis. New-York would have flown to her assistance and she could have got through the inclement winter without resorting to such an extreme measure.

This city ought immediately to be provided with enough judges and court-rooms to allow the trial of all criminal cases without delay. The 6,000 or 7,000 untried indictments in the District-Attorney's office are so many repreaches to justice. The United States occupies among the nations of

the earth the unique and conspicuous position of being worried because it is too rich. Mrs. Grover Cleveland has a new pet, which is nothing more nor less than a monkey. The monkey is kept in a cage and weeps when it is said and laughs when it is glad. Mrs. Carilale has a parrot and it is proposed to put the two together, so the ladies can get an idea of what a monkey and a parrot time is.—[The Philadelphia Times.

This monkey-parrot match will undoubtedly prove to be the most exciting of the sporting events of the winter. And since Parliament adjourns over for the Derby it would seem only proper that Congrees pay a similar tribute to the day set, down for the match. If the popular interest in the contest proves to be as intense as we think it will be, Tun TRIBUNK stands prepared to issue a supplement to its excellent work on "Out-Door Sports," giving a full report of all the rounds tought, with pictures of the combatants as they appear in fighting cos tume It is understood that Colonel Lamout is training the monkey and toat Colonel Watterson will put the gaffs on the parrot. The fight will have no political significance, and we bet on the monkey, reserving the right to bedge any time be-

Mr. Grady has gone up like a rocket. We hope he won't come down like a meteor.

fore the sponge is thrown up.

The President has evidently made up his mind to pay his debt to Henry Ward Beecher at the public expense in spite of the Senate's protest. Mr. Beecher's son is not fit to be Collector of Customs at Port Townsend he is not fit to be a Treasury agent. But so long as public office remains public trust with this Administration, we suppose Mr. Cleveland's obligati ns to his Mugwump worshippers must be paid off.

It is right enough to encourage interstate com merce, but can any agency do more to that end than our present system of railway competition?

Booms, like balloons, are difficult to steer.

The Legislature would do a good thing if it hould take the management of the Brooklyn Park Department out of the hands of blatant persons like Somers, who have thoroughly demonstrated their incompetency. There is no good reason why this Department should not be governed by a single commissioner, as the other branches of the city government are, Mayor Whitney could hardly select a man to take charge of it who would give less satisfaction to the public than the present Board.

The American policy with regard to internal industries has always been to encourage friendly competition. What good reason is there for supporting a measure which will foster monopoly and prevent rivalries in rates?

Mr. Reagan's bill may be a good thing for Texas, but is it good for the country at large?

Mayor Whitney's administration has many hines to answer for, but hardly any that affects so vitally the interests of the people of Brooklyn as the disclosures made last week in the smallpox cases of the inefficiency and caretessness of the Health Department. Such carelessness as permitted free access to a house in which a mysterious disease existed, and took no precautionary or quarantine measures, can hardly be pronounced less than criminal. Some of the health officials admit, too, that they had suspicions that it might be smallpox; which makes it all the worse. Reform seems to be sorely needed in the Brooklyn Health Office.

## PERSONAL.

The late John Stoughton Newberry, of Detroit, whose will has just been made public, was a native of Onrlia County, N. Y. Nearly all his life was spent in Michigan, and he was prominently identified with nearly all the great railroad enterprises of that State. He annesed a fortune of several million dollars. ten gave sums ranging up to \$200,000 each to religious and benevo ent institutions.

Agob Pacha is the first Christian to become Minismance to the Sultan.

Marco Minghetti, who wore the Grand Collar of e Order of the Most Holy Annunication, and there fore had the right to call the King "cousin," received simost royal funeral honors. The Duke of Ac-ta-walked by the size of the bier, and the Queen covered the coffin with floral tributes.

Mr. Henry W. Grady must not be the Democratic Vice Presidential candidate next year, according to "The Chicago New.' because he is now on'y thirty-two years old, and therefore would in 1889 be under the required age to how odice; because his Rebellion disamilities have not been removed; because he has never quarified as a citizen of this country; and be cause he is not a natural born citizen of the United States. Valid objections if true.

A monument to the memory of James Watt is to be erested at Greenock, the birthplace of that illus-

The Cverseers of Harvard have chosen Dr. R Landing, of home, to be University Lecturer on homen arc: Sobjey for 1887, and 1- charles Wald of Cambridge, England, lecturer on Grecian

"the Two Great Buttles of the Times"-meaning e subject of the Lev. Henry Ward Boocler's lecture Mme. Gerster is living in Paris for the preent in

Canon Wilberforce, of the Church of England,

scentiv creached in a Congregational Church at

General Francis A. Walker will address the Women's E. and I. Union of Boston to morrow after-tion on "Women's Work and Wages."

Chief Engineer George W. Meiville, U. S. N., who was recently ordered to fit out the new cruiser Atlanta

of a trial trip, is suffering from throat and brothist troubles, and is threatened with an attack

TALK OF THE DAY.

The Theatrical Mission of London, England, founded in 1876, seems to be a great success. Its old head quarters have become too small for the 6,000 profes onals who are now connected with it, and and magnificent building in to ent Garden has fus teen o ened. Over 1,100 Christ an lady workers are as on a od with the above institution, and visit actions and members of the ballet in their "professional apartments" in Manchester, Liverpool and other cities their kindly efforts being greatly appreciated. The nedleal mission is the latest outcome of this now orld wide, beneficent and unique work.

"The Port and (Oregon) News" seems to have bibed the idea somewhere that the haughty East wants to trample the glorious West, and especially the Pacific Coast end of it, under its iron feet. News" is mistaken. The East gets its hogs, flour and salmon from the West, and does not propose to arrel with its base of supplies. In Bavaria it is not good form for a lady to shake

hands with a gentleman until she is very well ac-uainted with him, and no unmarred woman is al owed to speak on the street to any of her friend of the opposite sex, no matter how well she may know Nothing mean about him.-Countryman-Two plate

of raw oysters.
Walter-Yes, sir, on the half shell?
Countyman-No, I want the whole shell or none
(Tid-Bits.

Mr. Flagier of this city is boring the largest ar esian well in the world at St. Augustine, Fla. carly there is an immense flow of water, but like the water in the other we is in Florida, it is strongi m; re, nated with sulphur and other minerals, Fingler intends to keep on boring until he strike

A Practical Plan .- "I say, old man, when I asked you for a loan of ten dollars, why did you only send "Eh. you see, the other dollar was for postage."

"For postage!"

"Yes, on my letters asking you to square up."

-(Chicago Rambier.

Mr. Edmund Russell and his wife, who

known in this city through their lectures on the system of Desarte, appear to have made a great success in London. Their lectures are attended by the "elite" and others interested in such subjects, and the general impression is that ovultration is advancing in this country when we can afford to send two of our art apostles across the water to give the British Ph.listine points.

The London correspondent of "The Belfast Morning News" relates a remarkable case of "Try again. An irish soldier named Maloney saved Queen Victor a's life when she was only two years old by rescuing her from beneath the carriage in which she was driven and which upset. He broke his leg, and the queen's mother, the Duckess of Kent, gave him one pound. His regiment was dispatched to India and Majoney spent twenty years there. Returning, he was pensioned off on sixpense (twelve cents) a day.
During the twenty years he kept writing to the Queen reminding her of how he saved her life. No use. persisted. At last he got one pound every week, and still receives this remittance regularity. is now more than eighty years old. Another story like this in some respects is chronicled in "The Dublin like this in some respects is chronicled in "The Dublin Freeman." Journal." An old lady on the point of being drawned at Kingston, a fashionable suburb of the city, gave to a longshoreman who rescued her a shilling. The crowd made up fifty of buted the mad for having accepted the shilling "Well," he said, "if thow lady only values hersel at a shilling I' wouldn't be becomin in me to in-

pretty daughter)—I wonder why your mother always gives me so many eggs for breasfast.

She—I don't know; but mother puts eggs in coffee to make it settle, and—

Daibroke—Say no more. I will pay up to-morrow.—(Chirago Rambler.

THE SALMAGUNDI CLUBS EXHIBITION.

The ninth annual exhibition of the Sale

Cité at the American Art Galleries contains 368 drawings, including those of E. A. Abbey and Kenyon Cox, Several of the drawings, like some by Mr. A. B. Frost, have been reproduced but with the contained by Mr. A. B. Several of the drawings, like some by Mr. A. B. Frost, have been reproduced, but with the exception of the Abbey and Cox drawings there is probably as much fresh work as usual. A preference for black and whi e oils which is often injudicious, a tendency toward cialorate "exhibition pictures" instead of direct sketches, and an abuntance of entirely commonplace suities, are the weak points of the exhibition. There are landscapes by Measurs. Hopkinson, tion. There are landscapes by Means. Hopkinson, Smith, Eaton, Minor, Rix, Ochtmann. Whittemore, Field and McCord, studies of heads by Mrs. Fowler, Miss Oliver and Mesers. Base and Lippincott, and ad-mirable military study of life in the trenches by Mr. caul, the strongly told story of a tavern brawl by Mr. C. J. Taylor, figure work by Messrs. E. J. Taylor, De Thuistrup, F. R. Green, Share, Birney, Dielman and Dellenhaugh, and other drawings, all of which we must def r until another time. In sculpture there is Mr. Hartiey's medailion of Lincoln, carefully modelled but unsatisfactory as a likeness and in expression, and this is accompanied by Mr. Joseph Lauber's bas relief the Jeannette expedition. The portrait may be truth ful, but the execution, composition and treatment of teauty. There are wood engravings by Mr. Heenemann and various etchings of the commercial order, several of which illustrate current misuse of the

second exhibition of the New-York Architect ural League, which occupies the last gallery, will be found less technical and more interesting than the found less technical and more interesting than the first. Several water-color sletches give a pleasant relief to the black and white drawings, and some are thoroughly rictorial. Mr. Louis Tiffany's study of an Alger an street is a charming picture, and there are water-color studies by Messrs. Stanford White, C. Eduards and others. Mr. F. H. Bacon's finely drawn sletches at Athens and designs for furniture, Mr. F. Mars hall's col relistudies of mural decorations at Fontain bleau, and de orative designs by Mr. F. Crowninshield and others, diversify an array of plans for country houses and public buildings which show no talling off in the activity of "the revival in American architecture." A design for a Grant memorial is to be expected as a matter of course, and there is also a model of a soldier's monument to be erected at Portland, Me.

remarque.

at Portland, Me.
One of the smaller galleries contains thirty-seven uninitiated this seems a needless attempt to raise an elaboratory decorated tile to the dignity and place of an oil painting, but Mr. Volkmar's landscares will be found of consi erable interest. These varied exhibitions will be opened to the public to day.

## DRAMATIC NOTES.

The attraction this week at Poole's Theatre will be a our-act drams called "Ell Wheatfield." in which Mr. Aaron H. Woodhull will represent a New-England farmer. The cast of this piece is appended:

Ell Wheatfleid, constable of Gawkville, Vt.,

Aaron H. Woodhull
Bob Callington, E. I's nephew ..., Charles Cloudsley
Arthur Muriock, one of society's vultures, Bob Callington, & Factor Murdock, one of society as an Edwin F. Bostart Joe Fullen, "Yours Truly," Frank II. Simmonds The Chicken, a confidence man. T. W. Babcock Cupid Daniel Webster. Subrey Wilson Officer Mct Strift. Bonert Fitzgerald Officer Mct Strift. Bonet Fitzgerald Descrive John Ta Well. Samuel Downing Mary King Redeats ··· { Carlotta Bordeau

.. Kate Sherwood The Sparks Company, acting in "A Bunch of Keys," may be found this week at the Third Avenue Theatra. This will be a farewell appearance for the present season. The new face of "The Humming Bird." in which Salsury's Troubadours are to act at the Star Theatre, shows the comic consequences resultant upon the appearance of a theatrical manager's advertisement asking for a star actor. Mr. Nate Salsbury himself represents an old actor and stage-manager. Mrs. Nelle McHenry plays a stage-struck chambermadd. Mr. John Webster appears as an artist. All this is a little suggestive of " A Widow's Victim."

Professor De Morgan, continuing his illustrated lect ores at Poole's Theatre, discoursed there last night upon "Travels By Land and Water." The "Black Crook" will return to Niblo's Garden next

reek, January 17, under direction of the Kiralfy Mr. Edward E. Kidder's new farce, entitled "On the Stage," may be seen at the Lee Avenue Academy of Music throughout the present week. It is east as fol-

Pomona Potter Pommery. Leon Kick, a troublesome call ev Frank Cushman Jonah Frost, a manager in difficulties. W. P. Bown Herr Pfluxel, second trombone. W. H. Maye Johan Frost, account frombone. Beliver brown, a leading man... H. G. Omen, old minstres.....

Marie..... Daisy Cutter... Edwin Booth remains another week in Philadel

A new farce, called "Trouble vs. Thomas," is prominent THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

The cyracuse Standard has time to say in regard to the United States Sensiorship: "It is not improbable that Mr. Morton will be defeated. None of his supportors can produce to-day a canvass of the legislative vote and show their favorite a leader, assuming that canvass to be reasomably correct. Nor can any man claim that Mr. Miller is within safe distance of the number of votes requisite to an election. The importance of Mr. Hiscock as a factor in the light, therefore, becomes constantly more evident. If he were to come out of the fight a winner the people would agree in saying that all well that ends well."

The Auburn Disputch refers to Warner Miller as "the first man in the United States Scuate who has listed up

The Albany Express meets the intimation that General Husted may become a Senatorial candidate by pointing to the section of the Constitution which provides that no member of the Legislature shall receive any civil ap-pointment in this State, or to the Sonate of the United States, Juring the term for which he shall have been According to The Troy Times " there is almost an abso

into assurance " among the supporters of Mr. Miller that he will be renominated on the first ballot. The Troy Telegram, on the other hand, says " the fact is, Mr. Miller is beaten and his benchmen know it."

The Corning Journal characterizes the suggestion of

Democratic papers that Roscoe Conkling be returned to the senate as "a good deal of nonsense." George L. Van Dyke, of Delhi, writes to THE TEIBUNE

ietter in regard to the canvass in which he says his first choice for Senator is Mr. Miller, "because he has been a tried success, a senator for the poor as well as the rich, the farmer as well as the banker."

The Editor of The Elmira Advertiser writes to his paper from Albany that "while the struggle promises to be vigorous and warm, it is conceded on all sides, save by those directly in the management of rival canvasses, that Morton's chances of victory are almost certain."

As The Syrucus Journal looks at it, "Mr. Hiscock is the only fully equipped and wholly unobjectionable candidate "This Senatorial matter," says The Lockport Journal, must not and will not leave any bitterness behind. We

do not think it will. Either Mr. Miller, or air. Morton, or Mr. Hiscock, or anybody else of equally pronounced Re-publicanism, will be accepted by the entire party as a good erough Senator for Lucin. At the same time we are all entitled to our choice. As for The Journal, it prefers Mr. Aliler for reasons it has already given at length." The Elienville Journal notes that "Senator Miller is the recipient of highly complimentary resolutions adopted by the farmers and grangers at their meetings througho the state. In every instance they recognize what he has

done for them, especially in his support of the oleomar-garine bill, and the debt of the farming interests of the country to him is freely acknowledged."

The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle thinks that "the Hon. Frank Hiscock is entitled to the sympathies of all good Republicans since that The New York Times has de-clared in his favor as a camildate for United States Sens-

HOOSIER CALORIC.

From The Cinemant Engainer.

Just at this time, if you wot your ringer and touch an indiana citizen he sizzes. Ried hot.

AN ADMINISTRATION DEBT PAID.

From The Boston Globs (198m.).

Mr. Beecher's son is to be appointed to another office with which the Senate has nothing to do. That's right The Rev. Henry Ward aid first-rate work for Mr. Glove-hand two years and down the senate has nothing to do.

AN HONORED NAME.

From The New-York Marine Journal.

John Reach, who has contributed in making shipbuild ing suphonious in the cars of the American public by reason of his indensitigable energy to arouse public interest in the promotion of American shipping, is now lying close to the well that thinly intervenes between earth and heaven. Yes, the great American shipping, is now lying close to the well that thinly intervenes between earth and heaven. Yes, the great American shipping, and vivacious ly slort to the interest of our marchant marine, is slowly approaching death through an agency from which is suitous inread upon his vital strength there is no second.

The American public will listen with based breath during the next few earsy for the news from the dying couch of the neble old shipbuilder.